

# The China Mail.

No. 10,167.

英一千八百九十五年九月十九號

HONGKONG THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 19 1895

日一初月八年未乙

PRICE. \$2.50 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL

Banks.

attention to Ladies' comfort. Accommodation for Table Boarders. Central situation.

Mrs. MATHER,  
2 and 3 Peddar's Hill.

Hongkong, July 24, 1893. 126

## Intimations.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that an **EXTRAORDINARY General MEETING** of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 18 BANE BUILDINGS, Queen's Road Central, Hong-Kong, on **Monday, the 22nd day of May, 1933, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon**, for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following Special Resolution:

## Business Notices.

FOR SALE.

W. POWELL & Co  
Hongkong, September 14, 1895. 1707

Under Competition, the only Scotch Whisky drawn at the Bars of Messrs.  
 SPIESS & POND, LIMITED, LONDON.  
 SOLE AGENTS for South China and Philippines,  
**WATTS & Co.,**  
 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

## Business Notices.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
**HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,**  
 Agents,  
 Hongkong, September 18, 1895. 1897

**DODWELL, CARROLL & Co.**  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, September 14, 1895.

## Auctions.

All Damaged Packages will be examined  
on **TUESDAY**, the 24th Instant, at 3 p.m.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
**C. TOURNAIRE,**  
Acting Agent.  
Hongkong, September 18, 1899. 121

# HONGKONG HOTEL.

Under Competition, the only Scotch Whisky drawn at the Bars of Messrs.  
 SPICES & POWELL, LIMITED, LONDON.  
 SOLE AGENTS for South China and Philippines,  
**WATTS & Co.,**

*Apollinaris*

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
**HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,**  
 Agents,  
 Hongkong, September 18, 1895. 1897

**DODWELL, CARROLL & Co.**  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, September 14, 1895.

**Notice of Firm.**

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before TUESDAY, the 24th Instant, or they will not be recognized.  
All Damaged Packages will be examined on TUESDAY, the 24th Instant, at 3 p.m.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

# Newars

## Perth Whisky.

*Continued demand of the British Aristocracy.*

112t Ice House Street, Hongkong.

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

<p>NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.</p> <p>FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.</p> <p>THE Company's Steamship <i>Pineapple</i>.</p>	<p>NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.</p> <p>S.S. <i>MONMOUTHSHIRE</i>, FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.</p>
---	---

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before Noon on the 19th Instant, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 18th Instant will be subject to rent. Optional Cargo will be forwarded un-

<p>Notice to the contrary be given before Noon, To-day.</p> <p>Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  <b>HOLLIDAY, WISE &amp; Co.,</b>  Agents.</p> <p>Hongkong, September 18, 1895. 1907</p>	<p>No fire insurance has been effected.</p> <p>Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  <b>DODWELL, CARROLL &amp; Co.,</b>  Agents.</p> <p>Hongkong, September 14, 1895.</p>
--	---

\_\_\_\_\_

## Notices to Consignees.

COMPANY, LIMITED,  
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND  
SINGAPORE.  
THE Company's S.S. Katsang having

**1** arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m. of the 18th Inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be affected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,**  
*General Managers.*

**STEAMSHIP OCEANIC.**  
**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES**  
**MARITIMES.**  
**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES**

**CONSIGNEES** of Cargo from London  
ex Steamships *Nerthe* and *Tigre*  
and from Havre ex Steamship *Nerthe*  
in connection with the above Steamer, are  
hereby informed that their Goods—with

the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables—are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godown of the HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY, LD., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Intimation is received from the Consignee before 11 a.m. To-day (Tuesday) the 17th Inst., requesting it to be landed here. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Tuesday

**All Damaged Packages will be examined**

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
C. TOURNAIRE,  
Acting Agent.  
Hongkong, September 17, 1894. 171

\_\_\_\_\_







ANOTHER TYPHOON.

The following was issued by the Hong Kong Observatory:—  
On the 19th at 1.15 a.m., Two lanterns hoisted horizontally. At 0.15 a.m., Typhoon S.E. of Swatow. Black Drum hoisted. At 10.15 a.m., Severe typhoon approaching coast between Amoy and Swatow. At 10.25 a.m., Forecast:—barometer falling; strong N. to W. winds; equally with rain.

LA MASCOITE.

Another brilliant success was achieved by the members of the New Willard Company in the production of *La Mascoite* last night. Auden's well-known work was well staged and had evidently been very carefully studied. Most of the leading members alone in their parts, and the piece as a whole gave great credit to the management and satisfaction (judging from the unqualified applause) to the audience. Miss Ethel Mackay made a very coquettish *Bethine*, her acting being full of life. Her singing, too, particularly in 'Glorious', was extremely pleasant and refreshing. Miss Mowbray made a hit as *Fiametta*, and gave a much better rendering of the part than we have been accustomed to see with visiting companies.

The principal male parts fell to the lot of Mr. C. Schubert as *Pippo*, Harry Hall as *The Duke*, and Mr. Munro as *Roderic*. Harry Hall gave a very brilliant rendering of a prince of 'the Blood', but we have seen him in many parts that gave more scope for his versatility. Mr. Munro made an excellent farmer, but his fun shone forth when his promotion arrived as Lord High Chamberlain. The comic business fell entirely to Messrs. Hall and Munro. At times they were extremely funny and kept the whole house in a merry mood. Mr. Schubert was in excellent voice, and with Miss Mackay was recalled for a highly creditable rendering of the famous duet 'Glorious'. Mr. Schubert looked at home in the part, and played with much confidence. A very fascinating 'pas de quatre' was introduced during the evening, and, as usual, with those dances took the 'pitties' by storm.

'The Foundling,' which is said to be the funniest comedy ever written, will be staged to-night, to be followed by 'The Living Picture.' These tabernacle events will be shown on 'the three nights, to-night, Friday and Saturday. Sixteen pictures are staged each night in about fifteen minutes. These include:—'Rock of Ages,' 'Justice,' 'Pots,' 'Nidia (the Blind Girl),' 'Companions of the Bath,' 'Romeo and Juliet,' 'Psyche at the Well,' 'Music,' 'My Friend Mr. White,' 'The Lost Child,' 'Sappho.'

ANTI-FOREIGN OUTRAGES NEAR SWATOW.

THE BASEL MISSION LOOTED.  
(From a Correspondent.)  
Swatow, Wednesday, Sept. 18, 7 p.m.  
Information has just been received here that the Basel Mission at Moilim, about 70 miles west from Swatow, has been looted by a band of six hundred rebels.

Moilim is a small town on the Moilung, a tributary of the Hui River, and is 68 miles west of Swatow as the crow flies, though the journey by the nearest overland route takes three or four days, and by boat a week or more. It is in the Chon-ko district of the K'ai-yin-tai prefecture, a very mountainous and sparsely populated region. The Basel Mission, English Presbyterians, and American Baptists have several stations in the neighbourhood. Immediately after the Kucheng massacre, warning was sent to all the out-stations, and many of the missionaries came down to the coast with their wives and families. Indeed, there was a report of disturbances near Swatow shortly after the Kucheng affair, though nothing further occurred just then. Among those who have come to Hongkong from the K'ai-yin-tai region within the last few days is Dr. Bailey, who will be well remembered in this Colony as one who came to our aid during the plague last year, in charge of the Alice Memorial Hospital, and who has until recently been at the K'ai-yin-tai hospital of the Baptist Mission. From Moilim itself comes the Rev. P. Kammerer, of the Basel Mission, instructions having been issued from headquarters that all the distant members were to take refuge. At Nyon-han-li, about twenty miles west of Moilim, there were the Revs. D. Schallig, J. Leonhardt, and A. Nagel; at Chong-chun, Rev. J. Flad. These are the stations nearest to the centre of disturbance. A rising occurred there in April, exactly the same as this one; it was organised by the Triad Society, and a well-known Triad leader was proclaimed emperor of China. Unfortunately we are unable now to get a copy of the proclamation, but our informant saw plenty of them at the time, giving the name of the new emperor and announcing that the Triad forces were to march on Peking, depose the present dynasty and remove all the officials, exterminate all foreigners as well as Manchus, and establish a new 'China for the Chinese.' The proclamation called on the populace to remain quiet and friendly, and to supply money and rice to the revolutionists. However, the rainy season set in, and the movement subsided temporarily, though it was announced that a fresh start was to be made in the 8th Moon (September). Meantime the leaders disappeared, and the Imperial troops took heart to come into the field of operations,

plunder the people wholesale, burn many of the houses on pretext of punishing rebels, and otherwise conduct themselves in approved Chinese army fashion. Mr. Kammerer and his wife and family had taken flight over the hills to N'kan-fu where they stayed some time at the English Presbyterian Mission. The German Consul in Swatow, on the information of the Berlin missionaries belonging to the German and Basel Missions, applied for troops to be brought from Canton as well as Foochow; and troops were accordingly sent, but did not capture any of the leaders, who were known to be still near at hand all the time. The populace have been ever since at the mercy of the rebels on the one side and Imperial banditti on the other; the latter are called the 'White Flags' and the former 'Red Flags,' the white being regarded as worse because backed by authority for their lawless excesses. The present leader of the Red Flags is Chou Nam Tzu, of Ua Yon, about ten miles west of Moilim. Rewards were offered for the arrest of all the leaders in the former rising, but of course none could be caught; probably the soldiers were paid rewards on the other side, for not arresting them, or were threatened.

After the Kucheng massacre, the Rev. G. Ruesch, head of the Basel Mission in Hongkong, sent a circular to the doubtful out-stations calling the foreigners to come to Hongkong until the trouble should pass over. Messrs. Kammerer, Schallig, Leonhardt, and Nagel (from Hinnem) came to Hongkong with their families, and Mr. Flad to Macao. Mr. Nagel, being unmarried, did not come to the coast, but remained in Nyon-han-li for a while. He was last heard from on the 4th September, and is probably now with the Rev. H. Mouts at N'kan-fu. Mr. Kammerer came away on the 26th August, when there were already signs of trouble; and on the 27th there were disturbances at several points between Nyon-han-li and Moilim. The houses of some rich Chinese were attacked at the villages of Ho-tung and Fet-han-tung, and the rioters were declaring their intention of coming down from there to Moilim to plunder the station and some very rich dwellings at Tai-kyan-wo near by.

The station at Moilim was a fine new building, erected under Mr. Kammerer's superintendence, to accommodate two families of himself and his co-workers. On the 27th, he removed everything possible (having to make the journey by boat down the river) and fastened the place up securely, but of course in case of a deliberate attack the locks and bars were useless.

On the last occasion when Mr. Kammerer went to Moilim, he was detained at a small place ten miles from the town, and was begged to use his influence for the protection of some native Christians who were being brutally treated by the soldiers. At first they had tried to escape by plunging into the river, but the soldiers disregarded their plea, and went on helping themselves to goods of all kinds, treating the men with violence and the women and children with all manner of insults and cruelty. Mr. Kammerer's appearance at once had the effect of saving the refugees, but of course would not make much permanent difference. The populace would be only too glad to get revenge on the Imperial troops.

Since the troubles which arose in April have gradually subsided, the soldiers have been gradually withdrawn, and the place left within a few weeks. The news of this rising at Moilim would probably have been known to the Presbyterians at N'kan-fu by one of the Chinese teachers of the Basel. At the Presbyterian Mission are Dr. McTear, the Rev. W. Riddell, and the Rev. Murdoch MacKenzie. From N'kan-fu a letter recently came, giving a full account of the troubles, and commending the Basel Mission, which would take three days for the news to reach Swatow from Moilim.

When Mr. Kammerer left, the people were saying openly that the time had come to finish the work begun in April, to put an end to the dynasty which had moved against the govern, and to the country, to keep order internally or to resist invaders such as the Japanese. They do not believe apparently in the official declaration that China is at Japan. They fairly represent the unanimous opinion of the populace.

It is expected to be attacked next by the rebels, who are gathering in strength rapidly. K'ai-yin-tai, three days' journey down the river from Moilim, is also in danger; and the difficulty of the few foreigners who remain is that boats cannot be got for the whole journey, but they cannot be had even for \$200. The Basel missionaries still in the district are the Rev. and Mrs. R. Lecher and Rev. N. Meier, Hinnem; Rev. and Mrs. J. Löcherer, Rev. and Mrs. O. Schulte, and Dr. Wittenberg, K'ai-yin-tai; Rev. H. Mouts and Rev. A. Nagel, Lyon-chon.

THE KUCHENG MASSACRE.  
As we go to press, we have received another long and interesting letter from our Foochow Correspondent. We are compelled to hold over the letter, but we may at least quote the opening sentence, which is all the more significant to us because our correspondent has all along been a staunch supporter of the Commission of Enquiry, 'Unless patience is inexhaustible,' he writes on the 16th inst., 'the time for action has come at last.'

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Supplied to THE CHINA MAIL.)

FOOCHOW, September 17, 1895.  
THE KUOHENG COMMISSION.  
The British and American Consuls were witnesses this morning of the beheading of seven men implicated in the Kucheng massacre.

LONDON, Sept. 17, 1895.  
EVACUATION OF THE LIAO-TUNG PENINSULA.  
Germany has decided to support the Russian and French endeavours to hasten the evacuation of the Liao-tung Peninsula by the Japanese troops.

THE STOKES AFFAIR.  
A letter received from Uganda states that Capt. Lothar shot a hundred of Stokes' followers because they refused to join him.

THE POWERS AND THE ARMENIAN REFORMS.  
The Powers, and more especially Great Britain, are dissatisfied with the concessions made by the Porte in regard to the reforms in Armenia, and further pressure will probably be necessary.

THE MILITARY CONTRIBUTION.  
To-day (September 11) we print an interesting correspondence that has passed between Unofficial members of the Hongkong Legislative Council and Government on question of Lord Ripon's last Military Contribution despatch. The correspondence is, in effect, a unanimous protest by the Unofficials against the term 'revenue' being taken to include such sums as are practically municipal rates applied to municipal purposes, the discrimination being pointed out as applying in the Straits Settlements on account of the existence of Municipalities. It is held by the Hongkong Unofficials that a sum of about \$700,000 should be removed from the operation of the Contribution ratio, as that amount is levied and expended exclusively on municipal purposes. The protesters go on to point out that heavy Municipal public works, owing to the subtraction of revenues necessary to meet the contribution, have had to be raised by loans, still a burden on the finances of that Colony. They further show that owing to the retrenchment in the rates levied on the public, many of those are now condemned and will have to be rebuilt at great expense, probably only by the incurring of further obligations in the way of loans. After indicating how satisfactory it is to have the exchange question eliminated by the ratio principle, and stating that the rate-payers will be only too ready to co-operate with the Home Government in the recovery of exchange and in the possible expansion of the Colonial revenue, the Unofficials proceed to put their foot down hard over the matter of military buildings, whose construction has neither been referred to the rate-payers or to their representatives. Any claim on this account will be deeply resented and the Unofficials notify the Government that it will be reported by them in Council. At the same time they declare that as to works not actually begun they are willing to consider that the rate-payers made as to those by H. E. the Governor. The Secretary of State to whom this protest has been forwarded is the able successor of the Minister responsible for the original despatches. Mr. Chamberlain's vast military experience and his real insight into the principles of local self-government ought to make him ready sympathy with the perfectly reasonable attitude of the Hongkong Unofficials. —Singapore Free Press.

AN INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE STAMP.  
It is reported that the French Minister of Commerce intends to invite the States belonging to the Postal Union to adopt an international postage stamp. The thing would certainly be a great convenience to the general public, although philatelists would, no doubt, have to be content with their harvest fields in future. Convenient, however, though the thing would be, there is a very serious difficulty in the way. Postage stamps are, in themselves, mere worthless pieces of paper, made valuable, however, by the currency notes, by the magic touch of the Government stamp. In the event of the adoption of international postage stamps, it would, unless special precautions were taken, always be possible for a dishonest Power to stamp an unlimited number of postage stamps and disburse them in the place of coin to its subjects, and to the detriment of the rest of the world. The idea, at present, is to have only 25 cent stamps made international, and, in order to avert any possibility of fraud, it is suggested that there should be a double stamp, one for each of the two States, the 25c. stamps should be made and apportioned among the several States according to population. The States would then all use them as they do their national stamps.

A difficulty, however, has arisen in connection with the proposal. The difference between 25d. in England and 25 centimes in the Latin Union is comparatively slight, but the fluctuations in the rate of exchange, especially in South America, are more serious, and if people could there buy stamps with depreciated silver or paper, European post offices might reasonably suffer. It is true that this objection applies to the reply post cards, but they are little used.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD SERVICE.  
We learn that, not only will the shipping business of Cologne be improved directly by the vessels of the M. M. Co. calling at Cologne, but there is a likelihood of their being a fortnightly North German Lloyd mail service with China, instead of the monthly service that now obtains. So far, according to Mr. Walter Friedberg, from whom our information is derived, the idea has only been a matter of newspaper agitation and controversy; but, as the German public apparently desire the improved mail service, the N. D. Lloyd Directors are willing to supply it, provided they receive a higher subsidy from the German Government, than they get at present. As far as their fleet goes, they have now four new big steamers under construction and nearly ready to be turned out. When these are launched the Company will be in a position to establish a fortnightly service with the Far East, provided the financial question is satisfactorily settled. —Times of Ceylon.

OWNERS TO INCREASE OF BUSINESS. W. Robinson and Co. have removed their Piano and Organ departments to Commercial Road—large stock—new prices.

THE PROPOSED OPIUM WAR TAX.

REMOVED AND DISCUSSED.

Shanghai, 18th September.  
When the Chinese provincial authorities some months ago, acting on the suggestion of the Peking Government, attempted to impose an extra and altogether illegal war tax of 20 per cent (which was actually reduced to 15 per cent) on opium upon imported opium, their object was threefold: first and most important, to fill their own personal pockets at the expense of the helpless and stupid consumers of opium; secondly, to contribute a certain sum without any action to the Imperial exchequer, which would be recognized by the bestowal of honours and rewards; and thirdly, to handicap India opium to the great advantage of the native officials in the Empire who have an immense stake in the illegal trade. The great British opium supporters lost no time in bringing the subject to the attention of the authorities, but little was done by their representatives in China in the matter. The Indian Government, however, was not so slow to move and strong representations were made to the Chinese Government, pointing out the irregularity of the proposed measure. The result has been the collapse of the entire little scheme. The officials who were opened in Shanghai at the back of the opium dealers' guild, by the advice of a 'right advice' man, have been shamed by a couple of days' and have now been myrmidons, who were installed there with all their 'chops,' sign boards, seals, and so forth, necessary for the regular collection of the proposed illicit revenue, have been thrown out of the place, and the opium dealers have been allowed to go on as before. A certain mandarin who was to have a lucrative office in connection with the collection of this proposed tax, is looking for another 'job,' while a number of natives, compradors and others, who were handling Chinese in anticipation of a handsome return, have gone empty-handed, one of them leaving a foreign firm, of whom he was a trusted servant, minus several thousand taels. —China Gazette.

RAUB.  
The following is the Mining Manager's report for the four weeks ending the 5th September 1895:—  
Raub Hole, No. 2 Shaft.—The sinking of the shaft is proceeding slowly, owing to the want of proper pumps to overcome the water difficulty. Part of the new pump has been here for the past month, but until we get the remainder of it it is of no use to us. The shaft is now sunk to a depth of 96 ft. The last 120 ft. level, or 216 ft. from the top, has been sunk about 15 to 20 ft. opening out. This is the best level yet in the sinking work, when the work of cutting the pit will be started. I shall watch with interest the cutting of the level at this depth, as it is 100 ft. deeper than anything yet seen at Raub. The sinking of the shaft has been a very difficult task, and the work of extending the shaft is still being continued with the same favourable results, the level showing no diminution either in size or prospect. A contract has been let to sink the No. 2 North shaft from 70 feet (its present depth) to 120 feet, 50 ft. being a shaft. This is now sunk timbered to a depth of 73 ft. and is at 146 feet level. The ground still continues hard blasting, black slate intersected with the numerous small quartz leaders. The width is about the same. New quarters for the European staff have been provided for to hold 100 tons of quartz for filling railway trucks in and ready for packing.

The bulk of the ore required to supply the mill is coming from this section, fifteen hundred tons being constantly employed at this work. These I hope to do away with about the end of the present month, as I hope to have the rest of the ore from the new shaft, which is now being sunk to a depth of 150 ft. The work of extending the shaft is still being continued with the same favourable results, the level showing no diminution either in size or prospect. A contract has been let to sink the No. 2 North shaft from 70 feet (its present depth) to 120 feet, 50 ft. being a shaft. This is now sunk timbered to a depth of 73 ft. and is at 146 feet level. The ground still continues hard blasting, black slate intersected with the numerous small quartz leaders. The width is about the same. New quarters for the European staff have been provided for to hold 100 tons of quartz for filling railway trucks in and ready for packing.

The bulk of the ore required to supply the mill is coming from this section, fifteen hundred tons being constantly employed at this work. These I hope to do away with about the end of the present month, as I hope to have the rest of the ore from the new shaft, which is now being sunk to a depth of 150 ft. The work of extending the shaft is still being continued with the same favourable results, the level showing no diminution either in size or prospect. A contract has been let to sink the No. 2 North shaft from 70 feet (its present depth) to 120 feet, 50 ft. being a shaft. This is now sunk timbered to a depth of 73 ft. and is at 146 feet level. The ground still continues hard blasting, black slate intersected with the numerous small quartz leaders. The width is about the same. New quarters for the European staff have been provided for to hold 100 tons of quartz for filling railway trucks in and ready for packing.

The bulk of the ore required to supply the mill is coming from this section, fifteen hundred tons being constantly employed at this work. These I hope to do away with about the end of the present month, as I hope to have the rest of the ore from the new shaft, which is now being sunk to a depth of 150 ft. The work of extending the shaft is still being continued with the same favourable results, the level showing no diminution either in size or prospect. A contract has been let to sink the No. 2 North shaft from 70 feet (its present depth) to 120 feet, 50 ft. being a shaft. This is now sunk timbered to a depth of 73 ft. and is at 146 feet level. The ground still continues hard blasting, black slate intersected with the numerous small quartz leaders. The width is about the same. New quarters for the European staff have been provided for to hold 100 tons of quartz for filling railway trucks in and ready for packing.

The bulk of the ore required to supply the mill is coming from this section, fifteen hundred tons being constantly employed at this work. These I hope to do away with about the end of the present month, as I hope to have the rest of the ore from the new shaft, which is now being sunk to a depth of 150 ft. The work of extending the shaft is still being continued with the same favourable results, the level showing no diminution either in size or prospect. A contract has been let to sink the No. 2 North shaft from 70 feet (its present depth) to 120 feet, 50 ft. being a shaft. This is now sunk timbered to a depth of 73 ft. and is at 146 feet level. The ground still continues hard blasting, black slate intersected with the numerous small quartz leaders. The width is about the same. New quarters for the European staff have been provided for to hold 100 tons of quartz for filling railway trucks in and ready for packing.

The bulk of the ore required to supply the mill is coming from this section, fifteen hundred tons being constantly employed at this work. These I hope to do away with about the end of the present month, as I hope to have the rest of the ore from the new shaft, which is now being sunk to a depth of 150 ft. The work of extending the shaft is still being continued with the same favourable results, the level showing no diminution either in size or prospect. A contract has been let to sink the No. 2 North shaft from 70 feet (its present depth) to 120 feet, 50 ft. being a shaft. This is now sunk timbered to a depth of 73 ft. and is at 146 feet level. The ground still continues hard blasting, black slate intersected with the numerous small quartz leaders. The width is about the same. New quarters for the European staff have been provided for to hold 100 tons of quartz for filling railway trucks in and ready for packing.

The bulk of the ore required to supply the mill is coming from this section, fifteen hundred tons being constantly employed at this work. These I hope to do away with about the end of the present month, as I hope to have the rest of the ore from the new shaft, which is now being sunk to a depth of 150 ft. The work of extending the shaft is still being continued with the same favourable results, the level showing no diminution either in size or prospect. A contract has been let to sink the No. 2 North shaft from 70 feet (its present depth) to 120 feet, 50 ft. being a shaft. This is now sunk timbered to a depth of 73 ft. and is at 146 feet level. The ground still continues hard blasting, black slate intersected with the numerous small quartz leaders. The width is about the same. New quarters for the European staff have been provided for to hold 100 tons of quartz for filling railway trucks in and ready for packing.

The bulk of the ore required to supply the mill is coming from this section, fifteen hundred tons being constantly employed at this work. These I hope to do away with about the end of the present month, as I hope to have the rest of the ore from the new shaft, which is now being sunk to a depth of 150 ft. The work of extending the shaft is still being continued with the same favourable results, the level showing no diminution either in size or prospect. A contract has been let to sink the No. 2 North shaft from 70 feet (its present depth) to 120 feet, 50 ft. being a shaft. This is now sunk timbered to a depth of 73 ft. and is at 146 feet level. The ground still continues hard blasting, black slate intersected with the numerous small quartz leaders. The width is about the same. New quarters for the European staff have been provided for to hold 100 tons of quartz for filling railway trucks in and ready for packing.

The bulk of the ore required to supply the mill is coming from this section, fifteen hundred tons being constantly employed at this work. These I hope to do away with about the end of the present month, as I hope to have the rest of the ore from the new shaft, which is now being sunk to a depth of 150 ft. The work of extending the shaft is still being continued with the same favourable results, the level showing no diminution either in size or prospect. A contract has been let to sink the No. 2 North shaft from 70 feet (its present depth) to 120 feet, 50 ft. being a shaft. This is now sunk timbered to a depth of 73 ft. and is at 146 feet level. The ground still continues hard blasting, black slate intersected with the numerous small quartz leaders. The width is about the same. New quarters for the European staff have been provided for to hold 100 tons of quartz for filling railway trucks in and ready for packing.

THE MAHOMEDAN REBELLION.

THE CHINESE MAHOMEDANS CLAIM THAT THE PROVINCE OF KAN SU WAS THE PART OF CHINA FIRST INHABITED BY THEIR ANCESTORS, WHO IN LARGE NUMBER HAD LEFT SAMARCANDEH, NOW A PART OF RUSSIA, TURKISTAN—ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF THE EIGHTH CENTURY ON A RAID UNDER THE CHIEFTAIN SEYED WAKHID, WHO HAD BEEN PREVAILED UPON TO AFFORD ASSISTANCE TO A GENERAL OF THE TANG DYNASTY, THEN ENGAGED IN SUPPRESSING A REBELLION IN THE PROVINCE. HE TOOK MANY YEARS TO RESTORE ORDER, AND IN THE MEANTIME MANY OF SEYED WAKHID'S FOLLOWERS TOOK UP THEMSELVES WITH THE NATIVES OF THE DISTRICT, AND WHEN THE REBELLION WAS EVENTUALLY COMPLETELY SUPPRESSED AND THE BOKHARIANS WERE QUESTIONED AS TO THEIR DESIRE TO RETURN TO SAMARCANDEH, THEY PREFERRED TO STAY IN CHINA WITH THEIR WIVES AND CHILDREN, THEIR REPLY BEING 'TAR-GAN, WE STAY,' FROM WHICH ORIGINATED THEIR DESIGNATION, TURGANI, OR, AS IT BECAME IN PROCESS OF TIME CORRUPTED, TUNGANI. BY THIS TERM THE CHINESE FOLLOWERS OF MAHOMED ARE NOW DISTINGUISHED FROM THEIR BUDDHIST FELLOW SUBJECTS BY THE MAHOMEDANS OF CENTRAL ASIA.

It is in Kansu that the largest number of Tungani are found, those in northern, eastern, central and south-western China being comparatively few. The Kansu soldiers, Chinese and Moslems, but at present more and more in the land of their adoption, it was but natural that the Tungani should form themselves into exclusive bodies, living together in villages and towns altogether separated from those not of the Mahomudan persuasion, and as they gradually increased in number and were forced on various accounts to take up their residence in cities and towns among the Chinese, they yet dwelt in special quarters apart from Confucianists and Buddhists, forming an exclusive Mahomudan settlement. Even in those parts of China to which they penetrated in small numbers, so that they preferred to live in the same strait with those of other religions, yet the Mahomudans continued to exclusively occupy one side of the street. This exclusiveness and complete separation led to endless trouble, which was increased by the following customs and practices enforced by Islamism, which were in marked variance with those of the Buddhists, until there was no decided antagonism that the Tungani were driven to exclusiveness and combination more than ever for their own safety, while the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of course took the hatred and distrust of their opponents in religion was increased. Thanks to hereditary the Tungani were mostly successful in any outbreak that took place, although vastly inferior in numbers to their antagonists. The Chinese officials of



# THE CHINA MAIL

## Mails.

### Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE, VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Proposed sailings from Hongkong.  
*Evandale* (via Amoy, Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama) THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at noon.  
*Coptic* (via Amoy, Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama) THURSDAY, Oct. 17, at noon.  
*Gaio* (via Amoy, Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama) THURSDAY, Nov. 6, at noon.  
 \* This steamer will carry no passengers.

THE Company's Chartered Steamship *EVANDALE* will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via AMOY, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 26th September, at Noon, connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passengers Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates and particulars of the various routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (for sea only) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full, and be received at the Company's Office until 6 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.  
 Hongkong, September 19, 1895. 1731

## U. S. Mail Line.

### PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
*Pera* (via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama) THURSDAY, Oct. 8, at noon.  
*City of Rio de Janeiro* (via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama) SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at noon.  
*City of Peking* (via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama) SATURDAY, Nov. 16, at noon.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship *PERU* will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and HONOLULU, on THURSDAY, the 8th October, at Noon, taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passengers Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of 24 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers in the United States have, between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination, the choice of direct line.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.  
 Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

## Mails.

### STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for DATA-VIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship *KHEDIVE*, Capt. O. L. DANIEL, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port for BOMBAY, on THURSDAY, the 26th September, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. (This Steamer connects at Bombay with the *ORIENTAL*, which Vessel takes on her Cargo for LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL, leaving that port on the 19th OCTOBER, Next).

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. on the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to ALF. WOOLLEY, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, September 12, 1895. 1695

## NOTICE.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

#### PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

#### STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA, MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE AND BORDEAUX.

ALSO PORTS OF BRAZIL AND LA PLATA.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 2nd October, 1895, at Noon, the Company's Steamship *NATZEL*, Commandant VERRON, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for the Company's Steamship *NATZEL*, Commandant VERRON, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Specie and Fare will be paid on the 1st October, 1895. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agent's Office).

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to Company's Office.

C. TOURNIER, Acting Agent.  
 Hongkong, September 18, 1895. 1752

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE.

#### Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's List

includes the following Works by Dr. BIEL:—

**EUROPE IN CHINA:** The History of Europe from the beginning to the year 1895. Hongkong, 1895. 46.50.

**HANDBOOK OF BUDDHISM:** A Sanskrit-Chinese Dictionary. Second Edition. Hongkong, 1895. 22.50.

**THREE LECTURES ON BUDDHISM.** Third Edition. Hongkong, 1894. 81.50.

**FENGSHUI:** Rudiments of Chinese Natural Science. Hongkong, 1873. 52.00.

**CHINESE DICTIONARY** in the CAN-TON DIALECT. Four Volumes, with Appendix. Hongkong, 1877. 110.00.

**CHINESE SCHOOLBOOKS.** Translated. I. The Trimestrial Classic. II. The Thousand Years Poem. 50.50 per set. Hongkong, August 9, 1895. 1467

## FOR SALE.

### JAPAN HAND-MADE PAPERS.

### JAPAN PRINTING PAPERS.

### JAPAN COPYING PAPERS.

&c., &c., &c.

## PRICE VERY MODERATE.

ORDERS to be respectfully received by the Undersigned.

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA, 8, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, January 2, 1894. 1

## FOR SALE.

### A COMPLETE REPRINT, in Pamphlet Form, of the proceedings in the

case of **REGINA P. PITMAN**, containing the whole of the Proceedings at the Police Court, full report of the trial in the United States, with connected Correspondence and comments of the Press. To which is now added a Report of the Case of

**PITMAN V. KESWICK** and others.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.  
 Hongkong, September 18, 1895. 1729

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

#### OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY. (Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEW-OWANG, TIENSIN, HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTZE.)

The Steamship *Mendocino*, Captain TOWELL, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 20th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
 Hongkong, September 19, 1895. 1723

#### THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, VIA PORTS OF CALL.

The Co.'s Steamship *Delaware*, Captain R. CONRAD, Commander, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 20th September, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.  
 Hongkong, September 19, 1895. 1582

#### THE OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY'S PACIFIC STEAMSHIP LINE.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1895. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

*Albatross*..... Saturday..... 21st Sept. At Noon..... Tuesday..... 16th Oct.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO FOR UNITED STATES AND CANADA AT THROUGH RATES.

The Steamship *Albatross* will be despatched hence for PORTLAND, OREGON, VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA, on SATURDAY, the 21st September.

Consular Invoice of Goods for United States Ports should be in QUADRUPLET; and one Copy must be sent forward by the Steamer to the General Agent, Oregon Railway and Navigation Co., Portland, Oregon.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to SHEWAN & Co., Agents.  
 Hongkong, September 19, 1895. 1733

#### INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Co.'s Steamship *Shanghai*, Captain PAVNE, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 23rd Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.  
 Hongkong, September 16, 1895. 1713

#### CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

The Steamship *Sunlight*, Captain C. B. N. DODD, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 24th Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
 Hongkong, September 18, 1895. 1735

#### CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

The Steamship *Yamaguchi*, Captain VACHA, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 24th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
 Hongkong, September 18, 1895. 1730

#### OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship *Zeon*, Captain NISSE, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 24th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
 Hongkong, September 17, 1895. 1724

#### FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

The Steamship *Amur*, Captain C. MUZZA, will be despatched for the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 25th Instant, at 5 p.m., instead of as previously notified.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for transhipment at Manila for BARCELONA, CADIZ, SANTANDER and other Spanish Ports.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-Class Saloon is situated amidship; and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to VILLA, LOPEZ & Co., Agents.  
 Hongkong, September 18, 1895. 1664

#### GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship *Glenloch*, Captain FRYER, will be despatched as above on or about FRIDAY, the 27th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.  
 Hongkong, September 18, 1895. 1739

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

#### SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON, HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

The Steamship *Carmarthenshire*, Captain SINCOCK, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY the 23rd Instant, at Noon, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.  
 Hongkong, September 16, 1895. 1559

#### Sailing Vessels.

FOR BALTIMORE.

The 3/3 A.I. Amr. B. Rqne *Frederick*, Captain C. B. CHADBOURNE, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to MELOHNS & Co., Agents.  
 Hongkong, August 2, 1895. 1428

#### FOR NEW YORK.

The 3/3 L.I. American Ship *Wandering Jew*, Captain NICHOLS, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.  
 Hongkong, September 6, 1895. 1600

#### FOR NEW YORK.

The 100 A.I. British Barque *Engelhorn*, Captain R. SCHMIDT, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.  
 Hongkong, September 6, 1895. 1661

#### FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 100 A.I. British Ship *Lyndhurst*, Captain MARTIN, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to SHEWAN & Co., Agents.  
 Hongkong, May 29, 1895. 1010

#### FOR NEW YORK.

The 3/3 L.I. American Ship *Blanchard*, Captain BLANCHARD, is now loading for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.  
 Hongkong, Sept. 5, 1895. 1399

#### FOR NEW YORK.

The 3/3 A.I. Amr. Barque *Admiral W. S. Sirs*, Captain BLANCHARD, Master, is now loading for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.  
 Hongkong, August 10, 1895. 1472

#### FOR NEW YORK.

The 3/3 A.I. American Ship *Admiral W. S. Sirs*, Captain G. L. SKOTFIELD, shortly expected from Shanghai, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.  
 Hongkong, August 14, 1895. 1506

## Intimations.

### CHAN A-TONG.

COAL MERCHANT, No. 21, GILMAN STREET.

### SIEN TING.

Surgeon Dentist, No. 10, D'ARQUEL STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE. Consultation Free.

### WINDSOR HOTEL, HONGKONG.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT, situated in the elegant Building known as "CON-NAUGHT HOUSE," offers First-Class Accommodation to Residents and Travellers. Passenger Elevator, from Entrance Hall to each Floor, in charge of experienced Attendants.

Favourable Arrangements made for Families and for Monthly or Extended Periods.

P. BOHM, Proprietor and Manager.  
 Hongkong, November 24, 1894. 1907

### LANGUID WOMEN.

PALE CHILDREN, OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS.

### VIN CHAPOTEAUT.

(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEYRON)

### A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT.

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food remains on the stomach, it is indicated in constitutional weakness, and lack of digestive power, for the Agt., Anemia, Dyspepsia, and Convalescence.

It helps to cure from Consumption, Dysentery, Gout, and Rheumatism, and alleviates the symptoms of the Stomach.

For Sale by A. S. WATSON & Co., Chemists.

## Intimations.

### THE CHINA REVIEW.

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY.

THIS Review, which was intended to meet the wants of many students of Chinese caused by the discontinuance of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, has reached its Twenty-first Volume. The Review discusses those topics which are uppermost in the minds of students of the "Far East" and which every intelligent person connected with China or Japan is desirous of acquiring trustworthy information. It includes many interesting Notes and original Papers on the Arts, Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Natural History, Antiquities, Social Manners and Customs, etc., etc., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently a new departure has been taken, and the Review now gives papers on Trade, Commerce, and Descriptive notes of Travel by well-known writers. It was thought that in this direction, the scope of the Review in this direction, the Magazine would be made more generally useful.

The Review department receives special attention, and endeavours are made to present a careful and correct record of literature, Chinese, etc., and to give original and trustworthy sketches of the most recent works on such topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward works to "Editor, *China Review*, care of China Mail Office."

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining news and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondents' column also affords further and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Consular Services, Imperial Customs, and other official bodies, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is assiduously cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are Dr. Chalmers, Bittel, Brotschneider, and Hirth, Professors Legge, and Messrs Ballou, Platt, Jamieson, Phillips, Knapik, Parker, Playfair, Giles, Piton, and Taylor, all well-known names, indicative of sound scholarship and thorough mastery of their subject.

The Subscription is fixed at \$6.50 per annum, postage included—payable in advance.

Orders for binding volumes will be promptly attended to; Address: "Manager, *China Mail Office*."

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.  
 "All our learned associates should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review."—*Northern Christian Advocate* (U.S.).  
 "The *China Review* \*\*\* has an excellent table of contents."—*Celestial Empire*.  
 "The Publication always contains a mass of interesting and valuable material, and is of interest to scholars and to the general public."—*North-China Daily News*.  
 "This number contains several articles of interest and value."—*Morning Herald*.  
 "The *China Review* for September-October fully maintains the high standard of excellence which characterizes that publication, and altogether forms a very interesting and readable number. Many of the articles are of a high standard of scholarship, and the Review is a valuable contribution to the literature of the Far East."—*North-China Daily News*.  
 "The Review is a most interesting and valuable work, and is of interest to scholars and to the general public."—*North-China Daily News*.  
 "The Review is a most interesting and valuable work, and is of interest to scholars and to the general public."—*North-China Daily News*.

"The November-December number of the *China Review* contains less variety than the last, but the few articles are very interesting. The opening paper by Mr. Harber, 'On the Question of the Chinese Empire,' is a treatise of a question that must necessarily be of great importance in the eyes of all missionaries. Mr. H. H. Parker's 'Short Journeys in Szechuan' are continued, and give a very interesting account of the interior of China; these travels, by Mr. G. Morrison, although some interesting papers, the Notices of observations made at the Imperial Russian Observatory at Peking, from 1841 to 1880. 'Notes on the Dutch Occupation of Formosa,' by Mr. G. Morrison, although some interesting papers, the Notices of observations made at the Imperial Russian Observatory at Peking, from 1841 to 1880. 'Notes on the Dutch Occupation of Formosa,' by Mr. G. Morrison, although some interesting papers, the Notices of observations made at the Imperial Russian Observatory at Peking, from 1841 to 1880.

"The November-December number of the *China Review* contains less variety than the last, but the few articles are very interesting. The opening paper by Mr. Harber, 'On the Question of the Chinese Empire,' is a treatise of a question that must necessarily be of great importance in the eyes of all missionaries. Mr. H. H. Parker's 'Short Journeys in Szechuan' are continued, and give a very interesting account of the interior of China; these travels, by Mr. G. Morrison, although some interesting papers, the Notices of observations made at the Imperial Russian Observatory at Peking, from 1841 to 1880. 'Notes on the Dutch Occupation of Formosa,' by Mr. G. Morrison, although some interesting papers, the Notices of observations made at the Imperial Russian Observatory at Peking, from 1841 to 1880.

"The November-December number of the *China Review* contains less variety than the last, but the few articles are very interesting. The opening paper by Mr. Harber, 'On the Question of the Chinese Empire,' is a treatise of a question that must necessarily be of great importance in the eyes of all missionaries. Mr. H. H. Parker's 'Short Journeys in Szechuan' are continued, and give a very interesting account of the interior of China; these travels, by Mr. G. Morrison, although some interesting papers, the Notices of observations made at the Imperial Russian Observatory at Peking, from 1841 to 18